

Salisbury Banner.

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From the State Journal.

LINES BY D. W. J.

The following lines were suggested by the patriotic declaration of a young lady, that the greatest sacrifice she could make for her country was to consent for all the men to go to the war and herself to live an old maid. The young gentlemen, or rather old women, who are loafing about home in gentlemen's clothes, will please take notice:

Not a lover yet have I,
At my feet to sit and sigh
For one smile:
Yet they've said that I was fair,
And my cheeks like roses were,
All the while.

I have eyes of melting blue,
And a warmer heart and true
Ne'er Cupid taught,
So I really can't divine
Why this taper hand of mine
Ne'er is sought.

Yet for song of every bird
Answering note is always heard
Far above—
Though his face I ne'er may see,
Well I know there's made for me
One to love!

If the truth must now be told,
I am growing rather old,
Waiting here;
And when next you gaze on me
Gone the roses all will be,
Much I fear.

In the happy days gone by,
E'er was heard the fierce war cry,
Sounding wide,
I did hope my love would come,
Taking me to heart and home,
Happy bride!

Now, to meet th' invading foe,
Eagerly I'd bid him go,
Honors to take!
Should he fall, resigned am I,
Maid to live, a maiden die,
For his sake.

Baptist Seminary, Warsaw, N. C., Sept. 28, 1861.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS,

Passed at the second Extra Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina from August 15th to September 23d, 1861.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act empowering the Board of Claims to take evidence.
2. An act to authorize the Governor to pay the officers and privates of the first regiment of volunteers one month's pay.
3. An act to increase the Legion of five companies commanded by Col. S. B. Spruill to ten companies.
4. An act to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder. [Authorizes the Governor to take stock, &c., in gunpowder factories.]
5. An act to divide the State into ten Congressional Districts.
6. An act to amend the county lines of Mitchell county.
7. An act to provide hands to work the Public Roads. (Amends the Revised Code so as not to exempt Justices of the Peace, Wardens of the Poor, Constables, Teachers and pupils of schools.)
8. An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Franklin.
9. An act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for county purposes. [Gives power to tax all subjects as they are taxed for State purposes by the revenue law.]
10. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company in the county of Mecklenburg.
11. An act providing for the payment of the

Cadets in the service from Charlotte Military Institute. (Pays them \$11 per month to 1st September.)

12. An act to provide arms for an independent North Carolina Regiment. (Provides for paying not more than \$50,000 for Col. W. J. Green's regiment.)

13. An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Franklin. [Duplicate of No. 8.]

14. An act to repeal the 16th chap. of Revised Code.

15. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Madison Savings Bank.

16. An act to amend the charter of the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina.

17. An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein.

18. An act to amend the charter of the Bank of North Carolina and other Banks. [Authorizes them to deal in public stocks of Confederate States.]

19. An act concerning costs on caveated wills and Testaments. [Leaves the question of costs with the Courts.]

20. An act for the relief of certain banks. [Gives to the banks located east of Raleigh power to change their places of business during the war.]

21. An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within ten miles of Lenoir Institute, in the county of Lenoir.

22. An act to incorporate the Independent Guards.

23. An act authorizing L. R. Jernigan to discontinue a ferry over Chowan river during the blockade.

24. An act to establish a ferry on Hiwassee river.

25. An act to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Washington. (Allows them to erect fortifications on Pamlico river.)

26. An act to alter the pay of witnesses in the county of Columbus.

27. An act to provide for the Coast and Frontier defences of the State. (Appropriates \$2,000,000, provides that it be spent in the event that the Confederate Government fail or refuse to defend the same.)

28. An act concerning the Sheriff of Watauga county.

29. An act to authorize the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Edgecombe and Richmond counties to levy a tax for the benefit of Volunteers.

30. An act to amend an act to incorporate the "Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company."

31. An act providing for the issuing of bonds by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

32. An act to amend an act to incorporate the North Carolina Fibre Company, passed at the session of 1860-'61.

33. An act to prevent the felling of timber in the waters of Liles' creek in the county of Catawba.

34. An act to incorporate the town of Smithfield, Johnston county.

35. An act concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.

36. An act in favor of A. B. Long, late sheriff of Rutherford county and others.

37. An act to incorporate Melvin Hill Mining Company.

38. An act to repeal the stay law of first extra session.

39. An act concerning future requisition of troops. [Requires that in all future requisition for troops by the Confederate Government the number of soldiers then in service from the respective counties and districts, shall be credited to them and the new levies are to be taken from counties and captain's districts which have not furnished their quota.]

40. An act to authorize and empower David Lewis and others sureties of John S. Willis, late Sheriff of Bladen county, to collect arrears of taxes.

41. An act authorizing a special company of cavalry.

42. An act giving a Superior Court to the counties of Transylvania and Mitchell, &c.

43. An act to punish trading with the enemy. [Penalty, a fine of not less than \$2,000 and imprisonment not less than six months. Purchasers of bonds, notes or accounts against citizens of the State and belonging to the enemy, shall forfeit them. And any one who shall purchase or act as agent or attorney for the collection of such bonds,

shall be subject to fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

44. An act to amend the Revised Code, as applicable to Indians.

45. An act relative to the school district No. 40, in the county of Burke.

46. An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled, "an act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company."

47. An act to incorporate the Rich Fork Mining Company.

48. An act to provide ways and means for the defence of the State. [Authorizes the issue of \$800,000 in Treasury notes in addition to the \$200,000 authorized by the Convention, in notes of from \$2 to 5 cents.]

49. An act to amend an act to incorporate the bank of Roxboro'.

50. An act to incorporate the Charlotte and South Western Railroad Company.

51. An act to amend the 1119th chap. of Revised Code, entitled "Wills and Testaments."

52. An act to authorize the County Court of Caswell to increase the jailor's fees.

53. An act to extend the time of subscription of stock to the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction Railroad Company.

54. The militia bill. [It must be read entire to understand all its provisions. It requires citizens to perform military duty between the ages of 18 and 50.]

55. An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to issue Treasury notes. [Allows the Treasurer to issue bills of the denomination of \$5 up to \$100.]

56. An act to legalize and confirm certain acts of the County Courts. [In cases where counties have levied taxes for equipping troops, &c.]

57. An act to divide the State into 12 electoral districts. [Two for the State at large and ten the same as the Congressional Districts.]

58. An act to authorize the Wardens of the poor of Hertford County to sell lands.

59. An act to raise a force for the defense of the State. [Authorizes the Governor to accept no more than 11,000 rank and file for the specific purpose of defending the State.]

60. An act to provide additional defense for the State. [Authorizes the Governor to procure five steam propeller boats, and to equip, &c., for protection of the Albemarle, Pamlico and Currituck Sounds. Also 12 gun-boats to be manned and duly equipped.]

61. An act to prevent the felling of timber in certain streams in Bladen county.

62. An act to amend the Revised Code and other laws.

63. An act to authorize a special company of cavalry.

64. An act to change the line between Jackson and Macon counties.

65. An act for the defense of North Carolina.

66. An act to amend the Revised Code, chap. 76 entitled oaths.

67. An act to amend the 50th section of the 107th chap. of the Revised Code.

68. An act to prevent the collection of debts due alien enemies. [Plaintiffs not entitled to recover.]

69. An act to authorize the banks of the State to deal in the bonds and stocks of the State.

70. An act concerning runaway slaves. [Increasing the price for their apprehension, in Bertie, Hertford and Tyrrell counties.]

71. An act to prevent the felling of timber in Jacob's and Henry's Fork in the county of Catawba.

72. An act granting power to Justices of DuPlin to sell town commons in the town of Sarecta.

73. An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Morganton in Burke county.

74. An act entitled Revenue.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. To suspend so much of the ordinance of the Convention as relates to discharging the twelve months volunteers, not yet tendered to and accepted by the Confederate Government.

2. Concerning the printing of Ordinances of the Convention.

3. To continue the Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant General's department till otherwise ordered.

4. In favor of Lieuts. Coleman, Crossan and Duval of the State Navy.

5. In favor of Thomas Settle.

6. Concerning the Militia Law. [To procure aid of Adjutant General to frame it.]

7. Instructing Quartermaster General to furnish hospital tents to the army.

8. In favor of the Western (Fayetteville) Treasurer to deliver \$200,000 in coupon State bonds.]

9. To authorize the tender of forces from this State to the Confederate States. [Assents to the formation and tender of Legions, regiments or other troops.]

10. Concerning special messengers to be employed by the Governor.

11. To provide Surgeons and hospital stores for N. C. soldiers.

12. In favor of Jarvis Buxton.

13. In favor of Daniel Willis and David Lewis.

14. In regard to the volunteer service. [Directs the payment of all troops employed in the State service but not yet transferred to the Confederate States, up to the 1st of August.]

15. In favor of State Printer.

16. Employing additional engrossing Clerks.

17. Requiring the Governor to direct the Public Treasurer to issue coupon bonds of the State to the Western N. C. Railroad Company to the amount of \$220,000.

18. In favor of Lieut. R. C. Duval.

19. In favor of Wm. Clark of Beaufort county.

20. Concerning the census of 1860.

21. In favor of J. G. Crawford.

22. In favor of L. H. Lorange, of Lincoln.

23. In favor of H. H. Davidson, of Cherokee.

24. Directing how the regiments raised in this State shall be numbered. [Requires the distinction between volunteers and State troops to be kept up, and to be numbered as they were organized.]

25. In favor of Benjamin Justice of Oglethorpe.

26. In favor of Charles Byrd, of Yancey.

27. To pay bounty money to certain soldiers.

28. In favor of Hiram Gunter.

29. In favor of Henry J. Brown.

30. To pay all the soldiers of the State whether in this State or in Virginia, who have not been paid by the Confederate Government.

31. Concerning sending commissioners to Richmond.

32. In favor of the Speaker of the Senate. [Directing the payment of Gov. Clark for service as Governor.]

33. In favor of Valentine and Daniel.

34. In favor of C. G. Mitchell.

35. To collect and repair fire-arms.

36. Concerning camps of instruction. [Establishes one at Laurinburg and continues the one at Asheville till 1st December.]

37. In favor of certain claims before the Board of Claims.

38. To give the Governor additional clerical force.

39. In favor of officers and soldiers captured on our coast.

40. In favor of E. P. Jones, S. P. Sherill, and others.

41. Concerning mileage of members.

42. In favor of enlisting soldiers.

43. Concerning alien enemies. [Requiring the Governor to issue his proclamation requiring all male citizens to return to the State in thirty days.]

44. To provide for the payment of the officers and soldiers captured at Fort Hatteras. [Directs their payment 1st September.]

45. To provide winter clothing for the troops.

46. In favor of officers and soldiers. [The State to pay the expenses of transporting provisions, &c., and fare for soldiers on furlough.]

47. Directing the Governor to establish a military camp on the North fork of New River near the Tennessee line.

48. In favor of R. C. Duval, Thomas M. Crossan, Daniel Coleman and Wm. E. Boudinot.

49. In favor of the Doorkeepers.

50. In regard to the inspection of troops. [Prohibits our soldiers being stripped of their clothes for medical examination, when mustered into service.]

51. Concerning public printing and binding.

52. Allowing a clerk to the Comptroller.

53. In favor of Mirinda Curlee.

54. In favor of Wm. J. Lougee.

55. In favor of Wm. Thompson.

56. In favor of Achilles Knight.

57. In favor of H. H. Holder.

58. In favor of Dillard Love.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

FOR CONGRESS
WILLIAM LANDER,
OF LINCOLN.

The N. C. Cavalry Regiment.

This splendid Regiment which has been in camp at Ridgeway, near Warrenton, for some time drilling, left for Virginia yesterday. It is highly spoken of as the finest body of horsemen ever seen in the State. It is commanded by R. Ransom, Col.; C. S. Baker, Lt. Col.; J. B. Gordon, Major.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Kerr Craige, a private in Capt. Barringer's company of this Regiment, from Cabarrus, and a son of the Hon. Burton Craige, has been chosen second Lieutenant. Mr. Craige is a brave and intelligent youth and will make a good officer.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that V. C. Barringer, Esq., has declined to be a candidate for Congress, in this district.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE.

We find in the Norfolk Day Book the following particulars of the capture of the Federal steamer Fanny:

We are informed by one who was present on board the C. S. steamer Curlew which vessel assisted in the capture, that the Fanny commenced firing at our steamers when fully seven miles off, and that they continued their chase after her, fired a few shots at this long range, and after getting closer they began to fire oftener, until they got within 2½ or 3 miles of her and fired a shell, which came so close as to convince those on board the Fanny that the game was getting a little too desperate for their safety, as our guns were of a much longer range than theirs; then it was that the white flag was hoisted on board the Fanny, after which but one gun was fired from one of our steamers, on board of which vessel they had not discovered the flag.

It was at this time (of the raising of the white flag) that the pilot and engineer of the Fanny left her, and embarked in a boat for shore, in order to make their escape, as they were doubtless traitors to the South, or former prisoners who had been paroled.

We learn that among the prisoners taken on board the Fanny, there are five negro men, who are supposed to be the property of Southern men, probably some of Butler's Hampton "contraband." If so, we hope they will speedily be returned to their owners, or, if found to be free negroes from the North, we think it would be but justice to those engaged in the capture that those fellows should be sold and the proceeds divided among them.

The Twentieth Regiment Indiana troops we learn, were landed at the Chicamacomaque by the S. R. Spaulding, and the well coming on rather strong, they had to run into Hatteras to land the stores for the Regiment, which were then being transported to them on board the Fanny when captured. By this it appears they were deficient in arms, &c., and it is calculated that the expedition sent out against them will have quite an easy job to bag the whole of them.

We understand that the Fanny fired 18 times, and each of our two steamers, the Curlew and the Raleigh, fired 16 times. This circumstance caused many to think it very poor gunnery, where so many shots were exchanged that not one took effect, but it is accounted for from the fact of the range being entirely too long, as they were seven miles apart when the Fanny began firing, and our boys were so anxious in the pursuit that probably they were tempted to waste their ammunition on the Yankee, to let him know that there was no chance of escape. It was a bloodless, but not a bootless, battle, as the whole property captured is valued at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

The Fanny was under the command of Lieut. Crosby. After her capture, the expedition returned to Roanoke Island, and began preparations for an attack on the Federal forces at Chicamacomaque. The expedition was to start yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Fanny is to be one of the attacking vessels. The enemy have gun boats that they can get inside, and there is every reason to believe that our next news will be the surrendering of the entire Federal forces on the North Carolina coast.

The prisoners report that there are but five hundred federal troops at Hatteras, with one steamer, the Fanny Cadwallader, which cannot get over the bulk head in order to get into the Sound. The prisoners appear to be as well pleased at the capture as if it had eventuated otherwise and say they know they will be well fed and cared for, which is all they want.

They report that Hatteras is a perfect failure, that the tide during the late gale was over the places some three or four feet and for that reason they were seeking another position for a permanent location, with the intention of still retaining Hatteras merely to enforce the

blockade, whilst their other forces would be enabled to operate along the Sound.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book writes:

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Oct. 3, 1861.

Editor Day Book:

Dear Sir: I make this (a hurried and imperfect attempt at a letter from this section of the war parts,) mainly to state that the United States steamer Fanny was captured in the Sound, near Chicamacomaque, on the 1st instant, by the Raleigh, Captain Joseph Alexander, in conjunction with the Curlew, the flag-ship of the naval forces here. The total prize is estimated from \$75 \$100,000. Forty-five Yankees, from the 20th Indiana Regiment, were on board of her, and surrendered as prisoners of war. The steamer was boarded by John C. Langhorne, and by him the flag of the Confederacy was raised, amid three of the heartiest cheers that ever emanated from mortal lips. The swords of the captain and other officers of the Fanny were demanded by and formally delivered to Capt. Alexander, whose dare devil courage and zeal in the cause is the remark of every one.

Each vessel of our chasers were reinforced before we started by volunteers from Col. Wright's Regiment Georgia Volunteers, who, however, were not gratified by a chance to show their pluck, as "Beauregard," the rifled 32 pounder of the Raleigh, did the work at long range.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

FROM WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6.—An authentic letter from an officer on board the steamer Raleigh dated 2d inst., says—the Curlew and Raleigh captured the Federal steamer Fanny the evening before, laden with blankets, great coats, shoes, clothing, &c., for the Federal fleet, with 45 men on board.

None were killed nor wounded on either side.

The steamer and cargo are worth \$100,000.

ANOTHER SIGNAL VICTORY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—The Enquirer has placed upon its Bulletin board a Dispatch from Petersburg stating that the expedition to Chicamacomaque beach has been eminently successful under the command of Col. Wright, of the 3d Georgia Regiment, who effected a landing last Saturday, pursued the vandals 22 miles, taking 31 prisoners, 1000 muskets, 6 field pieces, all their tents, together with provisions, shoes and stockings.

The Confederate loss was one man, a Georgian who fell dead double quicking.

Col. Wright had his horse killed under him.

Col. Montgomery Gardner, of the 8th Georgia Regiment wounded in the battle at Manassas, has recovered sufficiently to travel and will leave for Georgia, via Petersburg and Wilmington, in an ambulance car, to-morrow morning.

MOBILE, Oct. 9.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says a paroled officer from Lexington, reports that two hundred of the Irish Brigade had deserted and joined the Confederates.

For the Banner.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At the earliest moment since my return to this District, after an absence of several months, I hasten to declare that the use of my name, in connection with a seat in the Confederate Congress, has been wholly without my knowledge or authority. I would not accept such a position at this time, were I even elected. I am profoundly grateful to those too partial friends, who have proffered me an honor so distinguished. Nor am I without an ardent ambition, I confess, to render some service to my country in the present conflict for her rights and her independence. But a sense of duty, as well as inclination, leads me quite away, I hope forever, from scenes of political debate and legislation.

VICTOR C. BARRINGER.

P. S.—Papers of the district please copy.
Concord, N. C., Oct. 8, 1861.

For the Banner.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO ROWAN SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY.

Mrs E Ennis, 1 pair of blankets; Mrs Dr Summrell, 1 pair of blankets; Mrs A Henderson, 2 shirts, 13 pair of socks, 2 pair drawers, 2 blankets, 2 bottles wine, 2 bottles catsup, 1 bag sage; Otho Swink, 1 quilt; Mrs Price, 2 pair of drawers; Mrs J Murphy, 2 pair of socks, 2 pair blankets, 2 pair of socks for Robert May, Rowan Artillery company D, 4th regiment S T, N C; James Curn, 2 pair of socks, 1 for W Ashly, and the other for Wiley Boston; Miss E Giles, 1 pair of linnen sheets, 2 pillows and 2 pair of slips; Mrs Dr Long, 1 pair of pants, 3 shirts, 3 pair socks, 1 cap, 1 scarf, 2 pair of drawers, 1 pair of gloves, 1 blanket, strawberry vinegar, catsup, 1 bundle for Calvin Miller, containing 1 blanket, 2 pair of socks, 1 pair of gloves; A A Holtsouser, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks; Rufus Klutts, 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers; Miss E Howerton, half of a box of sundries, 2 bottles of catsup and 1 pair of socks.

The following contributions were gotten up by Mr Allen Rose and Wm T H Plaster, from the ladies in the vicinity of St. Enoch and Mount Zion Churches, for the benefit of the Rowan soldiers of Captains Craige and McNeely's companies:

Mrs E Rose, 3 pair socks, 1 blanket, 13 lbs

soap; Miss S E Rose, 3 pair socks; Miss M A Rose, 2 pair socks; Miss M L Rose, 2 pair socks; Mrs S E Plaster, 2 pair socks, 1 towel, soap; Miss A C Plaster, 2 pair socks; Miss S J Plaster, 2 pair socks; Miss M A Overcash, 4 pair socks, 1 towel; Miss M Plaster, 1 pair socks; Mrs M O Overcash, 1 pair socks; Mrs S J Overcash, 1 pair socks; Mrs S L Overcash, 1 pair socks; Mrs M C Rogers, 1 pair pants; Miss M E Baker, 2 pair socks, 2 towels, fruit, soap; Mrs C Rogers, 1 pair socks; Mrs M H Rogers, 1 pair socks; Mrs M D Wright 4½ pounds wool; Mrs E N Sherrill, 1 pair socks; Miss B S Sherrill, 1 pair socks, 1 towel; Miss M A Sherrill, 1 pair socks, 1 towel; Miss L E Sherrill, 1 pair socks, 1 towel; Mrs M M Fleming, 1 pair socks; Mrs M M Freeze, 1 pair slips, 1 shirt; Miss A Freeze, 2 pair socks; Miss B Freeze, 2 pair socks; Mrs C M Overcash, 1 pair pants, 1 towel; Miss S C Aylor, 1 pair drawers, 1 towel; Mrs M S Overcash, 1 pair socks; Mrs N M Ghentz, 1½ pounds wool; Mrs M Overcash, 1 pair socks; Mrs J L Coleman, 2 pair socks; Miss B E Corriher, 1 pair socks; Mrs M A R Sechler, 1 pair socks; Mrs M Corriher, 1 pair socks; Mrs C Sechler, 1 pair socks; Mrs F A Sloop, 1 pair socks; Mrs M M Overcash, 1 pair socks; Mrs M Baker, 1 pair socks; Mrs M A Overcash, 2 pair socks, 2 towels; Miss M A Overcash, 1 pair socks; Mrs M Overcash, 1 pair socks, soap; Mrs M Overcash, 2 pounds wool; Miss M C Beaver, 2 pair socks; Miss A D Beaver, 1 pair socks; Miss S C Beaver, 1 pair socks; Mr A J Lowrance, 1 pair shoes.

LATEST FROM VIRGINIA.

We clip the following items of news from the Richmond papers of Saturday:

FROM THE POTOMAC.—Passengers from Fairfax yesterday report everything quiet in that vicinity. We still adhere to our opinion that there will be no battle before the middle of the month, though events might happen to precipitate an engagement. Should the federals take the initiative, they will doubtless find our army ready to receive them. We learn from Northern journals that the federal forces made another "Bethel" mistake on their recent march towards Manassas hill, and fired into each other with considerable effect. These little episodes of the campaign will perhaps teach the Yankees that war is no childish amusement, and a few more defeats like those of Manassas and Lexington may convince them of the hopelessness of their cause. They are now much exercised in regard to the navigation of the Potomac, having become impressed with the belief that any passing vessel is in danger of being sent to the bottom by well-directed shots from the Confederate batteries.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.—President Davis returned from Fairfax yesterday afternoon, apparently much improved in health. After shaking hands with several of his friends at the depot, he stepped into his private carriage and drove rapidly to his residence. The quiet and unostentatious manner of his arrival was in marked contrast with the ridiculous displays made by the "Republican" tyrant at Washington.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—We saw, last evening, the first impressions, from the lithographic stone, of the new five-cent postage stamp for the Confederate States of America. The likeness of President Davis is admirable, and the lines of the engraving are so perfect as to closely resemble steel plate. We were agreeably surprised at the excellence of the work, as well as the neatness of the design. This new stamp will be colored green. We are informed that a quantity will be ready for delivery about the middle of next week.—Dispatch.

THE ARMIES AT BIG SEWELL.—By an officer of our army who left Big Sewell Mountain on Sunday morning last, we have a contradiction of the report of a battle there on the previous day. The two armies, however, were in close proximity, and our informant considered a decisive battle as inevitable in a few days, probably as early as Wednesday or Thursday last. We therefore await intelligence from that quarter with lively interest, and, adopting the hope so confidently expressed by our informant and others, we trust that it will be our privilege to record a brilliant victory.—Enquirer.

CONDITION OF MRS. DAVIS AND MRS. GENERAL JOHNSTON.—We are gratified in being able to state that the injuries sustained by Mrs. President Davis, from the accident on Thursday, were much less than was at first feared. She has not even been confined to her room, we learn, and all apprehensions for her safety have been dispelled. Mrs. General Johnston is also improving rapidly, her fractured wrist having been properly set.—She suffers but little pain, and her many friends may promise themselves the gratification of soon beholding her among them in perfectly restored health.—Enquirer.

BRIGADIER GEN. D. H. HILL.—This gentleman having been appointed to the command of the Northern division of North Carolina coast defenses in conjunction with Gen. Anderson who has charge of the Southern division, has arrived and taken charge of his post. If old "Picayune" continues in command of the "department" of North Carolina with his headquarters at Cape Hatteras, we don't know any man that we'd sooner see in command here than General Hill, having so effectively out General old Butler at the affair at Great Bethel.—Northern Progress.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Governor and Council met in this City on Monday last. What was done has not transpired, except the adoption of the following appropriate resolutions in reference to the late Gov. Ellis, which have been sent us for publication:

At a meeting of the Council of State held at the Executive office on the 1st day of October, 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Since our last meeting it hath pleased the great Ruler of the Universe, to remove his Excellency, the late John W. Ellis, from his sphere of usefulness in our midst; therefore,

Resolved, That we take this opportunity to express our high appreciation of the personal worth, high official merit, exalted patriotism, and distinguished ability of our late Chief Magistrate, and to render our grateful tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records as a part of the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish copies of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and to the several editors of this City, with a request that they publish the same.

[Raleigh Standard.]

THE GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Confederate States Government, in the early part of the year, authorized a loan of \$15,000,000. Some \$8,000,000 of it were promptly subscribed for, and it had been generally supposed that by this time the whole loan had been taken. This, we understand, is a popular mistake. There is still five millions of this loan not taken, and for which, we understand, the Government has still open its books for subscription.

The produce loan has been a success from the beginning. At the time of the surrender of Fort Sumter, when war was shown to be inevitable, the Secretary of the Treasury called upon the planters of the Confederate States for a subscription of 1,000,000 bales of cotton—worth, say \$50,000,000—to be paid for in 8 per cent. bonds. Since the war has been thoroughly inaugurated, it has been found necessary to enlarge the cotton loan to 2,000,000 bales, or about half the usual crop. This amount would give the Government \$100,000,000 making an 8 per cent. fund debt, the interest payable semiannually. To secure the payment of these bonds the provisions of Congress are ample, in its system of internal taxation, and that of the export duty on cotton.

It is, we learn, considered not unlikely that the residue of the crop left unsubscribed will be taken at a fair price by the Government, and treasury notes be given therefor, so as to relieve the planters of any embarrassment, and, at the same time, give the people a circulating medium.—Richmond Examiner.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.—The British gun-boat Steady, Commodore Grant, from New York, which she left on the 24th ult., arrived off this bar yesterday forenoon. She brought as passengers Mr. Fullerton, British Vice-Consul for Savannah, who has come up to this city.—Soon after the gun-boat was announced in the of-fing, Her Majesty's Consul, Robert Bunch, Esq., took steamer and proceeded down to her, where he remained several hours. The Steady has only come to bring dispatches from Lord Lyons to the Consul, and will leave on her return to New York, from outside the bar, this day, at 2 o'clock, carrying the Consular communications only. The Steady is a propeller gun-boat of about 700 tons, armed with two 25 pounders, Armstrong guns, one 68 and two 24-pounders. She is manned by sixty officers and men. She brings dates from New York to her day of leaving, and which, by the kindness of Mr. Bunch, we have been permitted to use.—Mercury.

"HOLDING THE MIRROR UP TO NATURE."—Gen. Jeff. Thompson and his companion "Indian John" attended an exhibition of tableaux in Memphis, on the night of the 23d. The Avallanche says, among the tableaux portrayed was a scene taken from Mrs. Hemans' works—the death of Edith. In it are several Indians, and among the chief of those seen was Ed. Kirk, upon seeing whom, bedecked with the paraphernalia of war, "Indian John," the companion of Jeff. Thompson, arose and gave vent to a whoop such as would have done no discredit to him had he uttered it among his native forests. The ladies didn't scream, but they must have felt like it, for the "oh mercys!" that were uttered were innumerable.

THE NEW CONGRESS HALL.—The work of preparing a suitable hall for the deliberations of the Confederate Congress is progressing at the Capitol. The former Senate chamber lobby, and clerk's office, have been transformed into one large apartment, by the removal of the walls and galleries, and the work will be finished up with due regard to neatness and comfort. We are informed that the hall will be decorated with suitable upholstery, and the floor covered with a handsome carpet. The members may congratulate themselves upon the prospect of a place where they can enjoy their otium cum dignitate undisturbed by the presence of abolition cantors and (we hope) small beer politicians.—Richmond Dispatch.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF THE SPIRIT OF BOTH ARMIES.

The letter in the *Paris Opinions de Nationale*, attributed to Prince Napoleon, speaks of his visit to the two camps, and thus describes it:

It is incontestable that there is much more passion and ardor among the officers of the Southern than among those of the Northern army. Individual bravery is incontestably superior in the Confederate camp; but the Union army makes up for the disadvantage by a more advanced military organization and knowledge, at least among the soldiers; so that matters, being equally balanced, it is difficult enough to foresee towards which side the fortune of war will incline.

It is true the victory of Bull Run is of a nature to excite to the highest pitch the confidence and enthusiasm of the Southern men; but I find it impossible to see in the result of that battle one of those solemn judgments, without appeal, which condemn one side to bow the head beneath the irresistible ascendancy of the victor. These men, after all, are nearly of the same race or the same mixed races; and, despite of the divergence of opinion, they have a common fund of ideas, manners and feelings, which does not permit a line to be drawn through the thirtieth degree of latitude, and to have it said that all that is North of this line is inferior to all that is South of it.

To estimate the event of July 21, we must leave a wide margin for the local incident, the chance and unexpected encounters on the field of battle, the unforeseen events which take hold of the imaginations of the masses—secondary causes which operate on the war by so much the more as the armies have less experience, discipline and knowledge.

McClellan and McDowell.—General McClellan, a pupil of the West Point Academy, is a man thirty-five years old, very small in stature, with black hair and moustache, an intelligent, frank and agreeable countenance, and of simple, modest behavior. Seeing him pass in the street you would certainly take him for a French officer of engineers or artillery. General McDowell commands all the troops on the right bank of the Potomac. He is a man of about forty-two, is large, and strongly built; his face not particularly delicate, but it is remarkably open and, from its expression of frankness and amiability, engaging.

If McClellan resembles one of our engineer officers, McDowell is like a French infantry officer. His conversation, his character and his principles are superior to his exterior, however prepossessing that may be; he is a man as just, as true, as simple, as one can meet. He received a terrible check at Bull Run, and he speaks of it without bitterness, without recrimination, with an accent of sincerity and an elevation of sentiment that do him the greatest honor. Deprived of the supreme command in consequence of this reverse, he saw McClellan, his comrade at West Point, and his junior by several years, inherit his power, his position and his growing popularity.

He accepted, without complaint or murmur, an inferior position under him whose mission was to repair the misfortune with which his own name was associated. Yet no one doubts that McDowell will prove the most submissive and the most devoted of the lieutenants of McClellan. McDowell has, besides the reputation in the army of being a sort of philosophical stoic, a reputation of which some of the West Point graduates are ambitious, and of which they are in some degree worthy. He drinks neither wine, tea nor coffee; he does not smoke, and his sobriety and endurance are quite analogous with his Puritan principles.

OUR TREASURY NOTES.—Judge Hyams, of the *Louisiana Sugar Planter*, does not often "get mad," but when he does—when he does—well, for example:

We have heard with much mortification that our treasury notes have, in some places, been held at a discount, and in others, have been refused altogether. This is no time to mince matters or words with any man guilty of so contemptible an action, either in one or the other. If we have no faith in our Government now that we have marched so far upon the road to independence under its skillful guidance, when, in the name of common sense, shall confidence be established? Does the action of such miserable wretches, who refuse our treasury notes, or who desire to have them discounted, arise from purely mercenary motives, or from fear that they will never be paid? If the former, their souls are so small that a million might dance upon a mustard seed, and cannot, at heart, be true friends to the South; if the latter, we advise that they be immediately ordered to leave for a more genial climate where their patriotism will be better appreciated—under the Government of Abe Lincoln. Every man who refuses to receive treasury notes in payment of all just dues, or even in ordinary business transactions, *at par*, is no friend to the South, and should be dealt with accordingly.

LINCOLN'S SHIN PLASTERS.—A New York paper of Thursday says a million in the new Treasury notes were sent to St. Louis and Cincinnati for army account. The regular daily grist of the Treasury mill is \$300,000. The mere labor of clipping the notes occupies over one hundred clerks from nine o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock at night.

THE HUMILIATION OF HUNGARY.

From the *Paris Patrie* we learn the following interesting particulars in regard to the last session of the Hungarian Diet, the dissolution of which was communicated in late advices:

"From an early hour in the morning all approaches to the chamber were crowded. General Haller had arrived on the previous night, and delivered the royal rescripts to M. Guyoz, the president of the lower chamber, who, contrary to the rule hitherto followed, was himself to dissolve the Diet. When the president entered the hall, the deputies in full dress, the public who thronged the galleries, which consisted chiefly of ladies of the highest rank, received him with the loudest cheers. All the deputies wore sabres, and the Diet had the aspect of the celebrated meeting when the magistrates and deputies of Hungary took the oath of allegiance to Maria Theresa. Excitement, and even anger, was depicted on every countenance, and when M. Deak made his appearance, the whole chamber and the visitors in the gallery rose, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the men shouting in the most frantic manner. Baron Vay was also received with the utmost enthusiasm, and, soon after, the president, in a trembling voice, declared the sitting to be opened.

"One of the secretaries then read the first document, which nominated Count Haller for the Royal Commissioner, charged with the dissolution of the Diet, and then the second, ordering the dissolution.

"The reading of the documents was every moment interrupted by laughter and exclamations, after which M. Deak declared that he wished to deliver a protest against the dissolution, and that, since the Government threatened the Diet with the employment of force against it, all discussion must cease. The president, who was very pale and agitated, then delivered the closing address, in which he thanked the Diet for the confidence with which he had been honored. The scene which followed was very affecting—there was weeping, embracing, and shaking of hands. Cries and applause were heard on all sides, and shouts of "Deak forever!" resounded through the hall. If M. de Sonnerberg had been present at this scene, and witnessed the enthusiasm which prevailed, he would have been convinced that nothing would ever compel Hungary to renounce the defence of her rights."

THE WALLED LAKE.—The wonderful Walled Lake is situated in the central part of Wright county, Iowa. The shape of the lake is oval. It is about two miles in length, and one mile wide in the widest part, comprising an area of some two thousand acres. The wall enclosing this lake is over six miles in length, and is built or composed of stones varying in size from boulders of two tons weight down to a small pebble, and intermixed with earth. The top of the wall is uniform in height, above the water in all parts, which makes its height to vary on the land side according to the unevenness of the country, from two to twelve feet in height.

In the thickest part, the wall measures from ten to twelve feet thick at the base, and four to six at the top, inclining each way—outward and inward. There is no outlet, but the lake frequently rises and flows over the top of the wall. The lake at the deepest part is about ten feet in depth, and abounds with large and fine fish, such as pike, mackerel, bass, perch, &c. The water is as clear as crystal, and there is no bubbling to indicate any large springs or feeders. Wild fowls of all kinds are plenty upon its bosom. At the North end are two small groves of about ten acres each, no other timber being near. It has the appearance of being walled up by human hands, and looks like a huge fortress; yet there are no rocks in that vicinity for miles around. There are no visible signs of the lake being the result of volcanic action; the bed being perfectly smooth and the border of regular form. The lake is about seventeen miles from Boone River, on the West, eight miles from Iowa on the West, and about one hundred and twenty miles from Cedar Rapids. It is one of the greatest wonders of the West, and has been already visited by hundreds of curiosity seekers.

THE MARRIAGE OF GEN. SMITH.—A home correspondent of the *Lynchburg Republican* communicates the following:

Allow me to tell you a secret. General Smith—the gallant Kirby—has surrendered. The brave Blucher of Manassas, who marched boldly and unshrinking to the cannon's mouth, has at last thrown down his arms at the sting of an arrow. He was married in our city this morning, to Miss Cassie Seldon, daughter of Samuel Selden, deceased. And who that knows the sweet young bride can at all wonder at her conquest. Modest, retiring, gentle, in a word, *womanly*, in the truest sense of the term. I know of no one better qualified to win and wear the heart of a brave, good man. Long live the wedded pair, and may ruthless Time ever preserve in primal freshness both the Orange wreath and the Laurel.

TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.—It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury informs the Bank Committee in New York that he is spending \$1,200,000 daily, or \$3,400,000 a week, and therefore requires money with rapidity.—*Petersburg Express*.

STRANGELY ROMANTIC STORY.—John North Fenwick, bart, now of Fenwick Hall, England, is the subject of a strangely romantic story in the *Chicago Democrat*, from which we condense an account of the fortunes and misfortunes connected with his wanderings throughout the world. He is the child of Sir John N. Fenwick, who, in 1837, married Clara Seymour, a poor clergyman's daughter, against the wishes of his two sisters. The latter revenged themselves by falsely accusing Lady Fenwick of infidelity with a certain French count, whom Sir John had introduced to her at Venice, during the honeymoon. Lady Clara swooned at the charge, and her husband, completely carried away by passion, and convinced that the story told him by his sisters was true, ordered her and the boy to be expelled from the hall, and immediately hurried to the seaboard and embarked for the continent.

The unfortunate wife became insane, passed some time in an asylum, ultimately recovering under the skillful kindness of a Captain O'Neil, who had long loved her, and now besought her to leave her cruel husband and share his fortunes. For a long time she resisted his appeals, but finally, ascertaining that her husband had taken steps to obtain divorce from her, and that Captain O'Neil was her only friend, she consented. They went to Galway, Ireland, where they were married privately, and took up their residence. Her son, in the meantime, manifested a desire to travel, and his mother furnished him with one thousand pounds, which she obtained by the sale of her jewels, and placed him on board the steamer Adriatic, with instructions to sail to New York, and from thence to Texas, to visit a cousin of hers named S. merville, who resided there as a wealthy planter.

Without any misfortune our youth arrived at his cousin's ranch, situated on the frontier of Texas, where he received a cordial welcome. His cousin had a daughter, named Estelle, of about his own age, and very handsome, with whom he fell in love, and in whose society he passed six months. But one fatal night the ranch was attacked by a party of Comanche Indians, his cousin and Estelle were murdered, and he carried off into captivity. He remained a captive three months, when, seizing a favorable opportunity and a tomahawk, he killed the Indian with whom he was, and made his escape to Boonville, Texas. After many subsequent adventures he determined to return to Fenwick Hall, and claim his rights as son and heir of its lordly occupant. By the aid of the British Consul at Chicago he became introduced to the Prince of Wales during the latter's stay in that city. The Prince took an interest in young Fenwick, allowed him to accompany him through the States, and to return with him to England. The wanderer returned home at a most opportune time, just as one of his aunts, seized with remorse, had made a death-bed acknowledgment of his mother's innocence, thus establishing his legitimacy. Sir John folded his long-lust son to his heart; shedding tears of joy over him. The health of Lady Clara greatly failed after the departure of her son for America, and Captain O'Neil took her to the South of France, in the hope of restoring it. But she soon died, and not long afterward the Captain was killed in a duel. By a will he bequeathed his property, which was of great value, to his wife's son, John N. Fenwick. The young man is now in Fenwick Hall, whence he has written to his American friends, thanking them for their many kindnesses, and sending remembrances to his former companions and sweetheart. With such a varied experience of life, aristocratic and democratic, Sir John North Fenwick, bart., may yet be a man of mark among his compeers.

GRINDING SEED CORN!—A youth from Mississippi had joined the army, contrary to the wishes of his relations, who sought the interposition of the President to have him discharged from the service. The President readily complied, and remarked, that the using up of boys in the army was like "grinding seed corn!" We have too many youths in the army;—not that they are not brave—not that very many of them are not capable of good service; but they are not physically matured and are not fit for the hardships of camp life. Besides we have more than enough over 20 years of age to fight our battles; and those under that age cannot better serve their country, than by storing their minds with useful information. As this war is progressing, they will all be needed; and then with well filled heads and well developed physique, they will be better able to render effectual aid to the Republic.—*Rich. Whig*.

A NEW DIET.—The French, who go in a little for everything, are now attempting to naturalize the ostrich with a view of using its flesh as food. Fed upon horse shoes, flat irons and other delicacies of the season, this bird becomes very fat, and we have no doubt that its flesh would be exceedingly beneficial to persons suffering from a deficiency of "iron in the blood."

Shoe Makers Wanted!

Wanted, from 50 to 100 Shoe Makers to make coarse pegged and sewed work—Constant employment and liberal wages. Apply to JAS. H. ENNIS, Salisbury, N. C. Oct 11-47

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE HON. A. W. BURTON, of Cleveland, as a candidate to represent the people of the Eighth District in the first regular Congress of the Confederate States.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED BY SPRAGUE BROS. GROCERS.

SALISBURY OCTOBER 8, 1861.

APPLES:		MOLASSES:	
Dried,	50 to 1 00	Sugar house,	80 to 80
BACON:		Common,	45 to 50
Hams,	20 to 20	NAILS,	5 to 6
Sides,	17 to 18	OATS,	25 to 35
Hog round,	16 to 18	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	per gallon,	1 00 to 1 25
BEEFWAX,	20 to 20	TANNERS OIL:	
BUTTER,	15 to 20	per gallon,	1 75 to 2 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish, new,	40 to 60
Adamantine,	40 to 40	Sweet,	40 to 50
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2 to 0
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	40 to 40	Sack,	6 00 to 6 00
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	2 00 to 2 00
COTTON,	9 to 10	SHEETING:	
Cotton yarn,	1 10 to 1 15	Brown, 4-4,	10 to 12
CORN,	50 to 55	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	12 to 14
per sack,	2 00 to 2 25	Loaf,	25 to 00
per bbl,	4 00 to 4 50	Clarified,	14 to 15
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	15 to 15
IRON:		Turpentine,	87 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	70 to 0 80
Moulds,	5 1/2 to 00	WOOL,	30 to 25
Tire,	5 to 6	WINDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	12 1/2 to 14	10 by 12	2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	50 to 60	12 by 14	2 50 to 0 00

Medical Notice.

After the 30th day of this month, our books will be closed, and we, the undersigned, will thereafter practice medicine for cash only, or its equivalent.

We regret the necessity which compels us to adopt this system; but as we are required to pay cash for all we purchase in town and country, this course seems to us absolutely necessary, in order to provide for our families the necessities of life.

Persons indebted to us for past services will please call and settle their accounts either by cash or note.—Country produce will be taken in payment of our bills at the market price.

ALEX. LONG, M. D.
M. WHITEHEAD, M. D.
J. J. SUMMERELL, M. D.

Sept 24-s-wlm

RECRUITS WANTED

For Company G,
North Carolina State Troops.

I WANT IMMEDIATELY,
a number of recruits for
my Company. Every re-
cruit as soon as he arrives,
will receive a

BOUNTY OF \$15.00
and from \$12 to \$20 per
month, exclusive of board
and clothes. Our Regiment
is now at Camp Jones, four
miles from Manassas.

Persons wishing to volun-
teer, should apply to the
Banner Office, Salisbury, N. C.

JAMES A. CRAIG, Capt.
Co. G 6th Reg. N. C. S. T.

Aug 16-47

HEAD QUARTERS

63d Regiment, N. C. Militia.

To the officers of said Regiment:—

Meet at the Adjutant's office in Salisbury on Friday the 25th day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for drill, per standing order of Court Martial. The Captains will pay particular attention to the 2d Sec. of Act of Second Extra Session of the last General Assembly, to wit:

All free white men, and white apprentices, residents of this State, except Ministers of the gospel, of every denomination, that are properly ordained, or have the cure of souls, and the Superintendent, Assistant Physician, and necessary attendants of the Insane Asylum, of N. C., who shall be of the age of eighteen, and under fifty years, shall as soon as practicable be severally and respectively enrolled in the militia of this State, by the Captain or commanding officer of the infantry company w thin whose bounds the same may reside.

R. P. BESSENT, Adjutant.

Sept 24-5t

LARGE MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PEARCES, LARGE NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—perhaps the best Map of the State yet published, showing all the principal mountains with the Railroads and county Towns and other interesting points, neatly laid off. Only six left, and as it will be a long time, doubtless, before we can obtain them so handsomely printed, those who desire them will do well to call soon. Kept at the Salisbury Book Store.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING VOLUNTEERED in the defense of the South, earnestly request that all persons who are indebted to him, will call and make settlement immediately, as he wishes to leave his business in a tangible form, and hopes this notice will not be disregarded.

R. P. BESSENT.

Sept 13-47

RARE CHANCE!

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

AS I SHALL CLOSE MY AMBROTYPE ROOMS in a few days, I will put up two fine pictures for the usual price of one picture, for all persons who may call on us soon. Come at once, or you may be too late. GEO. HEINRICH.

Oct 1-47

GENERAL ORDER.

Headquarters 63d. Reg. N. C. Militia,
July 15th, 1861.

TO THE COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF SAID REGIMENT: Companies will continue to muster at their usual muster grounds, once a month, according to former orders. There will be no encampment of the Regiment, nor any part of it. Companies will not be required to come to Salisbury for the purpose of being drilled, but will continue to be drilled at their respective places of parade. An encampment would be impracticable and unprofitable, at this season of the year.

By order of
B. R. MOORE,
Col. Commandant.

R. P. BESSENT, Adjutant.
July 16-17

Time Table, WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

SUPR. OFFICE, Salisbury June 15th, 1861.
On and after the 17th inst., a Train of Cars will leave Salisbury daily and run according to the following schedule.

STATIONS.	TRAIN WEST.			TRAIN EAST.		
	Whole Dist.	Arrive A. M.	Leave A. M.	Arrive P. M.	Leave P. M.	
Salisbury			7.45	5.45	5.00	
Third Creek	13	8.29	8.34	4.55		
Statesville	25	9.10	9.20	4.10	4.20	
Catawba	38	10.05	10.10	3.26	3.35	
Newton	50	10.46	10.55	2.40	2.45	
Hickory Tavern	60	11.23	11.40	2.00	2.05	
Icard	70	12.10			1.30	
Morganton	81					

Passengers will dine at Icard's.

JAS. C. TURNER, Eng. & Supt.

W. N. C. R. R.

Salisbury, June 18, 1861-17

Swan Island Guano

FOR SALE BY

SPRAGUE BROS.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A better fertilizer for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported. A trial is all that is necessary to prove its superiority.

March 19

11-17

LAND FOR SALE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I will sell the Plantation on which I reside, containing 330 acres. Nearly one half the tract is in woods, and lies along side the N. C. R. R. There is some 40 acres of river and branch bottoms, and excellent improvements. The location is convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury and very healthy.

March 19, 1861.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.
11-10 mos

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.

Oct. 23.

70-17

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., beg leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Market House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch.

Jan 22

8-17

SHOES! SHOES!

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

April 10.

HAMMERSLAG & MENDELS.
42-17

DANDELION ROOT.

Wanted, 10,000 lbs. Dandelion Root wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, no barter. Also 50,000 lbs. Hops. By

W. H. Wyatt,
Druggist & Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188,
Main St, Salisbury, N. C.

Sept 24-25

Mail Arrangement.

The Southern mail closes, every day, at 8 p. m.
Northern and Western " " at 9 p. m.
Lincolnton on Monday and Thursday, at 9 p. m.
Mocksville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.
Cheraw, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9 p. m.
Wilkesboro, Tuesday, 9 p. m.
Troy, Saturday 12 m.

SUNDAY OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 a. m.
" 8 p. m. to 9 p. m.
The above rules will be strictly adhered to.

MOSES A. SMITH, P. M.

Sept 24-17

York's Grammars.

YORK'S INTRODUCTORY GRAMMAR for sale at J. J. STEWART'S BOOK STORE.

Salisbury May 14.

WANTED. 50,000 PAIR OF WOOLEN SOCKS

For the North Carolina Soldiers.

Office of the Assistant Q. M. & P. M. of the N. C. Army,
Salisbury, August 15, 1861.

THE HIGHEST HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH WILL be paid for woolen socks. I appeal to the Patriotic ladies of North Carolina to furnish them, and am satisfied the call will not be in vain.

I would prefer them thick and made long in the leg.

A. MYERS.

Assistant Q. M. & P. M.

Aug 16-17

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN County; Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1861.

Frederick & Raeder

Attachment.

The Consolidated Mining Company.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the officers of the Consolidated Mining Company, and all others on whom process against said company can be personally served, are inhabitants of another government, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made in the Salisbury Banner for six successive weeks, notifying said company to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead or demur—otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against it and the property levied upon by virtue of this attachment sold to pay Plaintiff's debt, damages and costs.

Witness Obadiah Woodson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday in August A. D., 1861, and in the eighty-sixth year of our Independence.

OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk.

Aug 16-17 (Pr. fee \$7.00.)

The Confederate Loan.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Commissioners, to receive subscriptions of Stock to the Confederate Loan, would most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the patriotism of the people of Rowan County, to come forward with their well known liberality, and uphold the Government, and sustain the credit of the Confederate States.

We ask of you to subscribe a portion of your crops, for which you will receive the Bonds of the Confederate States, bearing eight per cent. per annum.

By thus sustaining our Government in the noble struggle against the Black Republican hordes invading our soil, we shall defend our liberties, our lives, our homes and firesides, our wives and our children from the blood stained hands of our enemies, and free ourselves from the yoke of oppression and despotism.

B. CRAIG.

J. W. HALL.

SAMUEL REEVES,

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Commissioners.

July 26, 1861-17

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF A. & W. MYERS, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection. Pay up and save costs.

Jan. 17th, 1860.

W. MYERS.
30-17

Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL,
No. 2, Granite Row.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors.

78 William Street, New York.

And for sale by

HENDERSON & ENNISS.

June 26.

53-17.



A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

AND

GROCERIES,

are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unpre cedent- edly low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S

TO COUNTRY

MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of Country Merchants, to his large and varied Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,

which he will sell at Wholesale as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SHIRTS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES

at

Oct. 9, 1860.

S. FRANKFORD'S.
18-17

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

At their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low for CASH.

LAW BLANKS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, neatly printed and pressed, kept in large quantities, at the BOOK STORE for sale.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859.

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

10,000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hds Molasses.

May 29

SPRAGUE BRO.
49-17

SPECIAL NOTICE.



3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
nice and clean, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

2 4 0
Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
From 210 to 240, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 Lbs. 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 Gallons 1000
Pure Linseed Oil.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Ennis' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 Medicinal French Brandy, 1840
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40,000 Cigars from \$7.50 to \$40 per 1000. 40,000
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.
sept 18-c

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building.

Salisbury, May 8, 1860.

A. MYERS.
64-17

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce.

May 29

SPRAGUE BRO.
49-17

MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS. His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars. With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

Salisbury, Jan. 8, 1861.

WM. ROWLEE.
1-17